

PROPOSALS
TO SUPPLY
HIS MAJESTY
WITH
Twelve or Fourteen
Millions of Money

(Or More if Requir'd)

For the Year 1697. without Subscriptions,
or Advancing the present TAXES.

By A. D. of Greys-Inn, Esq;, and some Others his Friends.

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Anno Domini MDCXCVII.

~~3-12800.6~~

ЭНТЕОГАСТРИЯ

1870-1871. 1871-1872. 1872-1873. 1873-1874.
1874-1875. 1875-1876. 1876-1877. 1877-1878.

ВЪДАЧДЯЩИ

THE

PREFACE.

IT hath not been my Custom to Concern my self
with Projecting, but when the Immurgencies of
the King and his People Cry aloud for Deliv-
rance, I can no longer be silent without using my
utmost Endeavours (with some others my Friends)
for my King and Countrey; and I hope every
Member of the Honourable House of Commons,
will (when what hereafter shall be laid before
them) with one Heart, and one Consent strive to
lay the first Stone on that Basis whereon such a
Structure maybe Erected, as to Amaze its Be-
holders: Truly you cannot Build for a better
Friend,

The P R E F A C E.

Friend, than for Him who Annually Adventures His Life for you, and the rest of his People; And the Ease and Plenty of the People is the Glory of the King. Now the way to obtain this Glory to the King, and Good to His People, is to reinstate this Kingdom in that Honour and Riches, as made it heretofore more Renown'd than any Nation in the Known World, which may be effected by the following Proposals being put in Execution.

V

R O

**PROPOSALS to Supply His Majesty
with Twelve or Fourteen Millions of Money,
(or more if required) for the Year 1697.
without Subscriptions, or advancing the present
Taxes.**

W Hereby the Disappointments in the Funds given at the Last Sessions will be salved, A more Vigorous War carried on, the Civil List supported, the French Protestants provided for, the Kingdom's Credit recovered, the Inconveniencies on our remaining bad Coin be remov'd, the Trade Reviv'd, and the Safety and Honour of England secured; and (if may be so agreed on) the Royal Bank paid off their Principal and Interest, with New money and Guineys. The Honourable House of Commons have Voted to make good all Parliamentary Funds since his Majesty's Accession to the Crown that have been made Credits for Loans from the Subject. Wherefore, that these great Sums of 12 or 14 millions, may not seem to exceed his Majesties present Necessities, nor that Generous Vote, 'tis pertinent to make the Nearest *Estimates* of the particular Occasions requiring the same, under the Corrections of more judicious Computations, *Viz.*

A . 2

1. For

1. For the Deficiency of the Coin two millions	2,000,000
2. For the Deficiency of other Funds, and for the French Protestants, 3 millions, 600 thousand pounds	3,600,000
3. For the Civil List 8 hundred thousand pounds	800,000
4. For a Supply for the War's and other Expences for the year 1697, 5 millions, 600 thousand pounds	5,600,000
5. For Payment of the Royal Debt (if so it shall be agreed)	1,000,000
<i>In all 12 millions 1,600,000</i>	

To effect all which (with the greatest Ease to the Nation) these Proposals are humbly presented as a certain Expedition, Viz. Death and

I. That it might please the Parliament to settle for the Service of the Kingdom, One General National Office of Credit at the Guild-hall in London, with divers Inferior Offices, One in every Ward in the City, and also One, not only in each Corporation, but even in every great Market-town in England and Wales, reserving the Profits entirely to the Nation, pursuant to the Treaty on that Subject, and with such Rules as their Wisdom shall appoint for the Unusual Reputation of the said Offices; and that the Gouvernor and Directors of the Head-Office in London, be elected by Parliament, and Power given to them, to issue Bills for what Money the Parliament shall give unto his Majesty, according as the Wards of the Treasury shall direct, to be paid off by two Millions ~~of~~ ^{and} 44,000, out of the Provisions that shall be made for that purpose; and in the mean time, that the Cash comes in for the same, These Bills to be Lawful Payments to, and from the King and People, which will be, more useful to the Crown, more Commodious and Secure for the Subjects, and a much more convenient Medium of Trade, than Coin'd Money in Bags.

2. Where-

II. Whereas if the Excises on Beer and Ale, (which are now not less than 2*3* per Bushel of the Malt that makes such of those Drinks as that duty falls on,) were transferred into a less Duty of 20 pence per Bushel, on all Malt made in England and Wales; thereby woud be raised (upon a reasonable Computation) Five Millions two Hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds *per annum*. And also will be more than a Five fold better security for all Debts, and Contracts, on the several excises laid on the Beer and Ale. 5,250,000.

Deducting the present Excises, which bring in about Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds *per annum*. 950,000

And the Charge in Collecting the Malt-Tax, which cannot be so great as in the present Excises, (by reason of the easiness in gaging, and being only in the Winter) yet is here allowed 150 thousand pounds *per annum*. 150,000

Deducting the Total of these two Sums, being One million and One hundred thousand pounds. 1,100,000

Remains, which the Malt-Tax will clear (if right computed) more than the present Excise, Near to his Majesty 4 millions, and 150 thousand pounds *per annum*. 4,150,000

The Profits by the Offices of Credit are supposed will amount to (clear off all charges) not less than Six millions *per annum*. 6,000,000

By this Estimate the Revenues of the Kingdom will be advanced above the present incomes ten millions and one hundred and fifty thousand pounds *per annum*. 10,150,000.

Besides what will come in from the Funds growing clear from Anticipations.

Altho' the Monied Gentlemen Reproach Paper-Money, yet they know 'tis better than Coin'd Gold or Silver in most respects, unless

less to Melt down, or Export. The time lost in telling, and hazard in receiving bad Money, and Troubles in Carriages, with the dangers in keeping, made almost every Man, who hath had occasions to receive great Sums, to desire and pray, rather for the Notes of a single Goldsmith, (before their late dishonour,) than to recewe their Money in Gold or Silver, tho' any of them may die this Night, or break to morrow; Then surely Bills of Credit, (alias) Paper-Money, ought to be much more esteem'd, that depend upon an inexhaustible Fund, which can neither cease to be, nor fail; No, not whilst the World stands; the same being, (and continuing to be) supported by the whole Revenues of the Kingdom.

And further, to take away that Occasion of Upbraidings, (which some Gentlemen have so pleased, and now do please themselves with,) to oppose that mighty Good to the KING and Kingdom, and at this time of Distress, to distress us the more; here's a Remedy provided, will silence that Dispute; because more coin'd Money will come into these Offices, than the Conveniencies of the Traffick of the Nation will permit the Owners to call for out ~~in specie~~, as is most plain by what follows, to all Men that will lay aside Prejudice.

1. From the Taxes, and all the King's Revenues being paid into these Offices next adjacent to the Parts where the same shall be Collected.

2. By taking in all the Old Money, Unclipt without Loss, and allowing five Shillings and eight pence *per Ounce* for the Clipt, giving Bills of Credit for the same until it can be Re-coind, and the Owners paid in the New Coin; This will be an extraordinary refreshing to Trade, and give Satisfaction to the Generality of the People who have been made, and are (every Day more and more) extreemly uneasie, through the want of a Medium of Commerce.

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3. By all the Orphans, Money being call'd in, and 6 per Cent. allow'd them, as likewise to Deccay'd Gentlemen of the Clergy, or Men out of Trade, and to Widows, not exceeding One Thousand Pounds to each Person, these Persons for themselves, and the Guardians for the Orphans, declaring upon their Oaths not to be more worth, but for the Orphans worth above One Thousand Pounds to Fifteen Hundred Pounds, Four and a half per Cent. and from Fifteen Hundred to Two Thousand Pounds, Four per Cent. and for those that shall be worth above Two Thousand Pounds, to have no more than Three per Cent. and the like for the aforesaid Gentlemen and Widows, for what Money of any of the said Persons shall be brought into any the said Offices. This will enable the said Offices to put about once the more Bills in Rotation, by Payments in Cash to those that shall desire it, and whereby the said Orphans, and likewise those Gentlemen and Widows will have their Money better secure than ever, and their Interests punctually paid.

4. By Cash coming in to these Offices from the multitude of People that have daily occasions to return Money, from place to place throughout the whole Realm.

5. By such Merchants, Traders and others, as will (for safety sake) rather lodge their Cash in these Offices, than under any Self-interested Securities whatsoever, which will extinguish the Trades of Stock-jobbings, and Buying of Tallies, and put the same Persons upon Employments more Honourable.

All which wou'd be large Additions to the putting of Bills in Circulation, and thereby bring Profits to these Offices, and (in them) to the Nation, of which more is said on this Subject in the Treatise aforesaid, lately printed.

And it will be no little Joy to those who have Tallies on the Customs, Excises, or other Funds, if upon carrying the same into the Exchequer, they may receive Orders from the Lords of the Treas-

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fury to have Bills from the Head Office in *London*, for their Principal and Interests, and these Bills to be Legal in Payments till the Moneys come in from the Taxes, on which the said Tallies were struck, and then to receive Coin'd Money for such of those Bills as shall come in; For that the Owners will hereby be Gainers of 20 or 30 per Cent. And all the Interests growing thereon be Sav'd to the King, as also 30 or 40 per Cent. in the Rates of his Land and Sea-stores for the Future.

5. And as for those that shall bring Plate, or Bullion, or any other Goods not perishable or declining in Value, into any of these Offices, they shall receive Money or Bills for Three Fourths of the Value, paying Interest for the same at Three per Cent. per Annum. But for all Wares, (Plate and Bullion excepted) to pay for Ware-house-Rent and Insurance Two per Cent. more, in all Five per Cent. as it shall become due, on which terms the same shall remain, during the pleasure of the Owners.

But for all Inland Commodities subject to perish or decline in their Value, to pay Three per Cent. and Three per Cent. more for the Ware-house-room and Insurance thereof, receiving Money or Bills in like manner for one half of the worth, and if not redeemed according to the time agreed upon, then to be Sold, and after all Dues discharg'd, the Overplus to be return'd to the Owners.

As for Merchants Goods Imported and Deposited, the whole Charges, namely the Publick Duties and the Freights shall be paid by the Office, and when the same shall be taken out or sold, the Interests of Three per Cent. together with Three per Cent. more for Ware-house-room and Insurance, and other incident Charges, shall be deducted, and if sold by the Office, the Surplusages shall be return'd to the Proprietors.

But the Busines of the Grand Office of Credit in *London* will be to give Rules unto, and receive Accounts from, all Inferior Offices, and to render Accounts of all Proceedings to the King and the Parliament, when demanded.

As

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As also to take Mortgages for Lands, and Houses Insured, in *London*, and *Middlesex*, on which shall be allowed no more than Three *per Cent.* for Interests, the Owners to bear the Charge of Conveyances, which Interests being duly paid, their Estates shall never be fore-closed, and that Office to give or issue out Money or Bills of Credit for three parts of four the Values of the said Estates.

Our present Case calls to mind Four Things Remarkable from the City of *Amsterdam*.

1. The Trade of that City is accounted much to exceed the Commerce of *London*.
2. There is always so great plenty of Money, as that Trade never shrinks through the want of it.
3. That we are suppos'd to have in *London* (at this very hour) more than twice as much, of Coin'd Gold and Silver, than is in that City, notwithstanding our Late Distracting Diminutions.
4. Few (or no) Men There, of known Merits and suitable Comportments, want Money, who have (or can find) ways hopeful to improve it, at Three or (at most) at Four *per Cent.* Interest *per Annum*.

Half an Eye may discern the Reasons of these things. As to the three first, their great Sums are Negotiated by Bills from the Publick Bank of the City (not from any unstable Body or Bodies Politick) but the Government of that City stands bound to secure those who have the said Bills, and for which their said City receives a Duty call'd *Aggio*, when these are desir'd from the Bank, which rises and falls, but is commonly at or between Four and Five *per Cent.* so much are these Bills more worth than Cash, and are not Scoff'd at, nor Ridicul'd for being Paper-Money; which Income is great, and is a mighty help towards the (else) insupportable Charge, that handful of People have long borne, and now do lye under, and which, if had been eaten away by any one or more Bodies

Bodies Politick, that (now) most Flourishing Countrey had (in all Probability) dwindl'd and dropt (many Years since) into the Hands of their Powerful Enemies.

If there you Buy Goods for One Hundred and Four or Five Pounds, and carry Money in a Bag, you must pay the full Money; but if you give a Bank Bill for that bare Hundred Pounds, the Four or Five Pounds over is abated.

The same is if a Man would have a Bill of Exchange from thence for London, or otherwise, he must carry (besides the Rate of the Exchange) as much Money in his Bag as the *Aggio* comes to, whether Four or Five per Cent.

Their great Sums being Manag'd thus by these Bills, that little Money they have makes a very great shew, and their Traffick can never want a full *Medium* to supportt it.

In *Venice* their *Aggio* grew up to a Miracle, even to Thirty per Cent. until their Wise Senate Curb'd it down by a Law, yet not to less than Twenty per Cent. where it now stands barr'd by that Law from rising.

It is certain and plain, Our Happiness would be like to that of *Holland* or *Venice*, did we use the same Methods, and yet so much greater than theirs, by how much we are the bigger People.

Now why *England* should despise this glorious Advantage which (of a long time has been, and at present is) experieac'd so near us, is not so much astonishing when the Foundation of that disregard is enquir'd into, where are found three sorts of persons.

1. Those who cannot (or will not) see their own Felicity.
2. The Frenchified Party who strive (might and main) to encompass our destruction and their own.
3. The Gentlemen who have stript the Traders of the Nation naked and bare of Coin'd Bullion, filling there Coffers there with, and who keep it so close, as that all who are not able to give

And these last are the Cause why a multitude of the most ingenious and Industrious Men in *England*, (Gentlemens Younger Sons, and others) lye Idle, wasting the Substance they have, seeing no Money can be had to set them at Work on other Terms than such as shall sweep away all the Profits of their Labours and much Injure their Friends, that would (else) give, or be, Securities for 'em.

Now forasmuch as the Currency of Bills is so vast a Booty, as that all Banks have labour'd so strenuously to keep the same out of the Hands of the King and the Government, Endangering the Ruin of both, They have (surely) the best Right and most Reason to take it to themselves, to preserve both the one and the other, from Penury by them, and Desolation by *France*.

And he that remembers the Perilous Effects of Voluntary Subscriptions, hath Cause enough never more to rely on the like.

By these Publick Bills of Credit will be sav'd to the King many Millions of Interest-Money, besides the huge Profits coming in, and much more than that will be gain'd by the Improvement of the Trade of the Kingdom : But here's no need to enumerate the many mighty Advantages by this National Credit, because the Town is stock'd with a Treatise of Banks, which relates (in many parts) to the Subject in hand, and which being very short, may soon be perused, and thereby 'twill be easily seen, how Effectually will be Answer'd by the Methods herein Treated of, all those **Necessitous Ends** in His Majesty's most Gracious Speech.

There-

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Therefore (before it be too late,) without Procrastination you may (with one heart and mind) carry on this great design ; That so deliverance being brought and consummated thereby to this Kingdom, which now lieth Languishing and Gasping to you (under God) for Life, it may (by your speedy help) so be restor'd to Health, Glory, Riches and Honour, as that the Emanations of your Praises may be to all posterity.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX.

THIS Treatise is not Design'd to hurt any, but to do good to all Men, even to our Enemies, by easing their Taxes, &c. But it will secure the Government from being hurt by them. And that no Man may justly complain thereof, it will not only cause Money to Circulate, and discharge foreign Contracts, but will also Raise the Values of Lands, Advance Trade throughout the whole Kingdom, and prevent that deluge of poverty which (by loss thereof) is like a mighty torrent, coming in upon us; and will Obviate that inundation of destruction, which may soon be expected on all personal Credits, and how far this may affect the Government, together with all Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, is tremendous to think of, if not timely Redress'd; All which this Universal Credit will effectually save, and give Employments to the Goldsmiths, Scriveners, Gentlemens younger Sons, And to many Ingenious Men who are now in great distress for want of Business, as well as secure those that are already in Employment; and will de-
teft.

(15)

test Thieves, and prevent Robberies at home, and on the Roads; and will Enable Gentlemen and others, who wou'd pay their debts (having wealth enough) yet cannot raise Money to do it. But by this Medium, Money being to be had, or Bills of undeniab'e Credit at so easy a Rate as 3 per Cent, it cannot be presum'd; But every honest Man will then forthwith pay what he owes having effects so to do, and will leave them without excuse that are not so; And whereby the War may be so Victoriously carried on, that our Enemies shall soon pray for a Peace, on our own Terms.

All which will be more clearly explained if leave can be obtained to bring in a Bill.

F I N I S.

A Supplement TO THE PROPOSALS

For Supplying His MAJESTY with
Twelve or Fourteen Millions of Money,
(Or more, if Required.)

For the Year MDCXCVII.

Without *Subscriptions*, or Raising the present *Taxes*.

WITH

A SCHEME that Plainly Demonstrates
the same.

By A. D. of Greys-Inn, Esq; and some Others his Friends.

London, Printed for the Author, and Sold by Peter Parker at the Leg and
Star over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and John Walbe at the
Chyfsters in the Temple, and John Gouge at the Castle in Westminster-Hall,
Anno Domini MDCXCVII.

СИБИРСКИЙ

ЗЕМЕЛЯ

СИБИРСКОГО

Сибирь. Уезды. Административные
и политические учреждения. Место
именем и фамилией

Сибирь. Уезды. Административные

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Сибирь. Уезды. Административные

TIS a Great Sum that His Majesty's present Neces-
ties do now call aloud for: The nearest Estimate I can
make, is not less than Twelve Millions. And if he
pays off the Royal Bank, and will Redeem the King-
doms Credit and theirs, the same will require very little
(if any) less than Fourteen Millions; which is looks upon to
be almost (if not altogether) twice as much Money as is in the whole
Kingdom. And if the King be not suppliant, we are sure to be Vaf-
sals to France; or if he have so much, as that little or none be left
for the People, the Kingdom must sink and perish.

This looks like an Extraordinary Extremity, but, in the Bottom,
is no farther so, than as our selves will make it, because we have e-
nough of Moneys Worth; and the Old Maxim says, That no man
is bare, who has Lands, Money, or the worth of it, because
all is Convertible into Money; And therefore whilst we have any
thing, we ought to defend it as we can best, which is, by giving
part of such as we have, or can have, to save the rest: And so sup-
ply the King for that end, needs no more than this One Tax; And
this will be most equal, because every one who has most, contributes the
most towards it.

Now no Tax seems to be so equal as that upon Malt; For the
Land-Tax lies heavy on the Landlords, whilst many Rich Trade-
men, nay, the very Maltsters themselves, and other Wealthy House-
holders (that live upon their Personal Estates) go almost Scot-free,
and have hitherto paid very little or Nothing to the Wars. And this
Malt-Tax would not only be equal, but also ease, because it would be
small and light upon the Rich, and the Poor will be eased thereby;
and so Universal, as none will be able to evade the full of (or near)
their Proportions; and tho it be small, yet it will (by that Univer-
sality) arise to a Fund sufficiently big, with what else is proposed, to raise
Millions

Millions of Money enough to supply all the King's Occasions to the full, being paid off by Two Millions a Year. And if the Nation will but take their own Profits by Usury into their own hands, the War may thereby be continued to sink our Enemies, and the Land-Tax be for ever laid aside, save only onehalf thereof for the Year 1697.

All which is very easie to be accomplished by the following Means,
VIZ.

1st, By Establishing a true National Universal Credit throughout every part of the Kingdom, inherent in the Parliament; Because no Credit in particular hands can be so Universally Acceptable, Safe, Convenient or Profitable to the Nation, which private Banks have greatly dishonoured.

2dly, By transferring the Present Excises upon Beer and Ale into a less Duty upon Malt, which yet will produce more than five times the Yearly quantity of money to His Majesty than these Excises amount to; and that with a great deal more Ease and Equality to the Subjects, and half the Charge saved in Collecting.

The Methods whereof, and the Advantages whereby, are set forth (by plain Demonstration) in the following Scheme.

A Scheme of most Easie Demonstration, to Raise for His Majesty Twelve or Fourteen Millions of Money (or more, if desired) for the Year 1697. without Subscriptions, or Advancing the present Taxes.

Three Bushels of Malt make a Barrel of Strong Beer, the Excises whereof are 4 9
One Barrel of Small Beer comes off from the same, whose Excises are 3

So as three Bushels of Malt (now paying 2 s. per Bushel Excise) makes it up Six Shilling 6 0

A Gentleman of 500*l.* per *Annu.* now pays, (or ought to pay) by the *4s.* in the Pound Tax 100*l.* ————— 100

— He is supposed to Expend 25 Hogsheads of Strong Beer *per Annu.* to which is allowed Six Bushels of Malt *per* Hogshead, in favour of the Account to the Landed Gentry, tho' 'tis not often that more than Five Bushels are afforded; but at Six Bushels *per* Hogshead it comes to no more than 150 Bushels; which at Twenty pence *per* Bushel, his whole Years Tax will come to but Twelve Pounds ten Shillings. Because 25 Hogsheads of Small Beer (or more) will come off from the same, for the Use of his Family. 12 10

— So as in lieu of One Hundred Pounds he now pays for his Land Tax, he shall then pay no more than Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings for his Malt Tax, whereby he will be a Saver *per Annum* of Eighty-seven Pounds and Ten Shillings. — 87 10

There are divers Estimates of the Quantity of Malt, made Yearly in *England*, but most Men do believe that laborious Computation to be nearest the Truth, which says, Eight Pence *per* Bushel will raise *per Annu.* Two Millions One Hundred Thousand Pounds. — 2,100,000

Wherefore, if a Duty of 20*d.* *per* Bushel be laid thereon, the same will be less by 4*d.* on the Bushel, (or 12*d.* on the Barrel of Beer) than the *Brewers* now pay; and yet that easie Tax (if the quantity of Malt be right guess'd at, of which there is almost as plain Demonstration, as of any thing in the World) will raise for the KING *per ann.* Five Millions Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds. — 5,250,000

If there be allow'd for the present Excises (which is supposed to be the utmost those yield) Nine Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds *per annum.* — 950,000

This Univerſal Excise of 20*d.* *per* Bushel amounts to more than the present Excises of 2*s.* *per* Bushel (as it is now laid) by Four Millions and Three Hundred Thousand Pounds *per annum.* — 4,300,000

If for the Charge in Collecting be allow'd per annum
 Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, 200.000
 There will remain neat from the several Offices for
 the Service of the Nation Four Millions and One Hun-
 dred Thousand Pounds for the Year 1697. 4.100.000

Whereunto adding one half of the Neat Money of
 4 s. for the Land Tax for that Year 1697. the same will
 be at 2 s. per Pound about Nine Hundred Thousand Pds. 900.000

Here will be collected in the Year 1697. in Neat
 Cash, of Mill'd Money and Guineas, Five Millions. 5.000.000

If there be paid out of this, to discharge Bills for
 the Year 1697. Two Millions, 2.000.000

There will remain a Reserve at the end of the Year 1697.
 for a Collateral Security, and to pay those that want
 Cash, to answer Foreign Demands, and to put Bills
 in Circulation at 3 per Cent Interest, on Mortgages and
 other Securities, Three Millions. 3.000.000

Admitting the Malt Tax in the Year 1698.
 to raise the like Summ, as in the Year 1697. 4.100.000
 And deducting from thence another 2 Mill. 2.000.000 2.100.000

There will be at the end of the Year 1698. a Stock
 remaining in Reserve, for Collateral Security, a nd to
 pay Cash in specie on Foreign Occasions, and to Circu-
 late Bills as aforesaid, of Five Millions and One Hundred
 Thousand Pounds, towards the Defraying the Charge of
 the Wars for that Year, if it continues. 5.100.000

And for a Help thereunto, will be the Profits from
 the Offices of that Year 1698 entire, together with some
 Effects that may be expected from thence in the Year
 1697. if the same shall be settled by *Midsummer*, or
Michaelmas next, and Mortgages come in, and Money
 lent on those, and on Lombards, and other good Securi-
 ties, at 3 per Cent, the clear Profits by *Christmas*, 1698.
 or by *Lady-day* following, being one Year and a half,

may

may be hoped (besides the Charges of managing the same) to exceed Six Millions. 6.000.000

So as there will be a Stock, ready collected for the Service of the Kingdom, for the Year 1698. Eleven Millions and One Hundred Thousand Pounds. 11.100.000

And there will (yet) arise a further Help from the Funds, that shall have clear'd aforesaid their Anticipations.

Here is like to be Money enough to pay the Charge of the Nation in the Year 1698, and a great deal to spare, to Circulate Bills, and in the Sessions that Year, the Parliament will see more clearly what Measures to take for the Year 1699. than can now be foretold; and if the Profits on these Bills shall answer the present Prospect, neither this, nor any other Tax will need long to continue.

But in the mean time here will be enough every day coming in, to remove that sore Oppression, so bitterly groan'd under, the Tax upon untenant'd Houses, which the lowering of Rents cannot mend whilst the People have no Trade to subsist by, but which the Methods herein proposed will suddenly revive to Admiration and Wonder.

Hitherto is set forth what may be expected from the Malt Tax, and the Offices of Credit from the beginning of the Year 1697. to the end of the Year 1698. the same being a Ground-Work for what shall be follow, *Viz.*

That how many Millions soever the Parliament shall think fit to give unto His Majesty for the Year 1697. the same may be paid off by Two Millions *per Annum*, according to the Methods aforesaid, for which Orders may be drawn by the Lords of the Treasury on the said Office in London; from whence may (accordingly) issue Bills for the whole Money, given by Parliament for that Years Service, to be paid off by these Two Millions *per Annum*, as the Cash shall come into the Offices, according to the Priority of the Number of every Bill, and the Contents of the Draughts from the Lords of the Treasury, to be distributed by Directions from the Respective particular Treasurers of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c. to every individual Person concern'd therein, regard being had to the like Priority of Numbers of those Bills in like manner: And that in the mean time the Money comes in, all these Bills shall pass current from Man to Man for the Sums express'd in 'em, as for so much Money in Coin.

And if the Royal Bank shall be pleased to accept of their Money, and the Interest due thereupon: nay, and also if they please to transfer their Securities, and that his Majesties Pleasure shall be such, the said *Local Commissioners* may give unto them the first Bills, or one half, or one Third thereof, as can best be agreed on, to be paid off in New Money and Guineas (provided they so pay others) that shall first come in from the Taxes, which 'tis hoped they will not refuse (barely for the Lure of that Extraordinary Interest of 8*l. 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent.* considering the present Distresses of the Nation, - And the Persons indebted, who shall be concerned in Transferring of these Securities, will mightily rejoice in having their Interest reduced to 3 per cent. by the Kindness of the Government.

I come now to a few words more to the Nobles and Landed Gentlemen, viz. It is proved before, that Twelve pounds ten shillings per *Annum* Extraordinary Charge on their Beer, will save 100*l.* of the Land-Tax, wherein is further to be obser'd, viz.

That the said 12*l. 10*s.** is One Years full Quota for that Gentleman of 500*l.* per annum, to pay towards the raising for his Majesty Five Millions Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds — — — — — 1500000*l.*
Add in the Land Tax his Years Quota of 100*l.* raises no more than Two Millions — — — — — 2000000*l.*

Which gives Demonstration that the Landlords in the Country will be losers, manifold over.

For if 100*l.* raises but Two Millions — — — 109*l.* — 203000*l.*
Twelve Pounds ten shillings (*per Annum*) ought to raise no more than Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds — 12*l. 10*s.** — 250000*l.*

Now if that Twelve Pounds Ten shillings, the Proportion whereof is to raise no more than Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds per *Annum*, do's raise 5 Millions and 250 thousand pounds; then it do's so many fold over the Service of a Land-Tax to the Landed Gentleman of 500*l.* a year, as may be astonishing until the same shall be demonstrated by Arithmetical Operation.

Two Doubts (and no more) can be made in this Scheme: the one is in the Quantity of th: Malt; the other in the Profits by the Lure of the Nation, both which are hoped (the one with the other) to will make up, as not to fall short, tho' none can be positive in things of this Nature. But whatsoever shall occur, the next Sessions of Parliament will see things more clear, and Regulate what shall be necessary, and continue from Sessions to Sessions to make all needful Rectifications.

FINIS.